

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIAL FORESEES LITTLE PROGRESS AT GATT MEETING

OW151303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15, KYODO -- Ambassador Bunroku Yoshino, who will represent Japan at a GATT meeting in Geneva next week, spoke pessimistically Monday, saying little progress will be made. He told a press conference "domestic political and economic grievances in the United States and Europe may be brought into the ministerial conference" as the world economy continued to reel from prolonged recession.

"Japan, which is (?faring) relatively well, may become the target of jealousy," Yoshino said, implying that the Geneva meeting, scheduled for November 24-27, could result in a chorus of criticism against Japan for not acting quickly to open its market.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi will attend the opening session, but Yoshino will replace him in the substantive discussions. The foreign minister wants to return home in time for the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's presidential election scheduled for November 25.

Yoshino said he feared some European countries, particularly France and Britain, might openly criticise Japan.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has indicated her government might propose taking some action against Japan and otehr countries which follow protectionist policies.

French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert has criticized Japan for failing to meet its obligations while enjoying benefits under the GATT rules. Japan has made clear that it will propose adoption of a "political declaration" aimed at checking any further spread of trade protectionism.

European governments have opposed the move, some even insisting that any such declaration should contain a paragraph that some GATT members are not performing their responsibility, an indirect reference to Japan.

Further Report

OW180821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- The European Common Market countries have proposed that the Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meet again two years later apart from a major conference of trade ministers in Geneva next week, government sources said Thursday.

They said the proposal was apparently motivated by prevailing sentiments among European governments that the ministerial conference scheduled for November 24-27 would fail to adopt a political declaration aimed at checking growing trade protectionism.

The Japanese Government, eager along with the United States to lead the GATT conference to a success, is undecided whether to support the European move, the sources said.

The GATT has not convened a ministerial conference since 1973, when trade ministers of member countries met in Tokyo. Before that, ministerial meetings had been held annually till 1959 and every two or four years thereafter.

The European governments, in making the proposal, stressed that the GATT Council meet about once every two years as it did in the past.

But Japanese trade officials feel that behind the proposal is a common European understanding that no major trade problems can be resolved until after a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) session scheduled for next spring in Yugoslavia, the sources said.

Major GATT members remain wide apart over the wording of the proposed political declaration. They are also divided on the question of a safeguard clause providing for emergency import curbs and on the establishment of new international rules governing trade in services such as financing and insurance, to which the Americans attach great importance, trade officials here said. The sources said some officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry were opposed to the European proposal which they felt premised a failure of next week's conference. But other officials favor the idea of convening the GATT Council more frequently, saying it would provide more chances to adjust differences on trade and currency problems, the sources said.

#### PANEL RECOMMENDS REDUCTION IN IMPORT DUTIES

OW161123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 16 KYODO -- A panel of government advisers Tuesday endorsed a plan to reduce import duties on 13 more items -- mostly precious metal and other luxury items -- as part of Japan's market-opening measures.

The tariff council took the action to meet foreign calls for easier access to the Japanese market, a council spokesman said.

The United States and other trading partners are demanding increased Japanese efforts to open the market despite Tokyo's announcement last May of a second package of market-opening measures involving reduction or elimination of tariffs on 215 items. Duties on the total of 228 items will be cut or scrapped effective fiscal year 1983, beginning next April 1, slashing the average import duty from the current 6.5 percent to 3.4 percent.

Duties on 97 items -- all mining and manufactured products -- are to be dropped completely and those on the rest -- 114 mining or manufactured and 17 agricultural products -- reduced.

#### PRC OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR STEEL TALKS

OW150305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15 KYODO -- Negotiations on Chinese steel imports are expected to make headway this week as the leader of a Chinese negotiating team arrived in Tokyo over the weekend.

Zhang Jichuan, general manager of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation, was originally scheduled to fly to Tokyo early this month along with his party but put off the visit for health reasons. Zhang's absence apparently kept the negotiations from making meaningful progress.

The Japanese industry is keeping a close eye on the semiannual talks amid signs China is shifting emphasis back to heavy industries.



China ordered 1.5 million tons of steel products from six Japanese steel manufacturers for shipment in the second half of this year, up from 1.33 million tons for the first half. The figures include steel pipes and tubes.

The combined total showed a marked increase from 1.97 million tons in all of 1981. There appear good chances that Chinese steel imports from Japan can top 3 million tons in 1983, the sources said.

#### PRC To Receive Technology

OW180447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- Japan Steel Works Ltd. has agreed to provide steel casting and forging technologies to China, company officials said Thursday.

China is gearing up for increased production of thermal power plant equipment based on the Japanese technologies to ease chronic electricity shortages, they said. The technologies will be introduced in a heavy machinery works in Chengdu and another in Shanghai to manufacture rotor shafts, turbine casings and other equipment needed for construction of up to 600-megawatt thermal power plants.

Under the five-and-a-half-year contract, valued at some dollar 5 million, the company will also help retool the Chinese works and train Chinese engineers. The contract allows China to export the output at the works.

#### FINANCE MINISTRY PLANS TO TRIM DEFENSE BUDGET

OW130605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13, KYODO -- Faced with a colossal revenue shortfall, the Finance Ministry is expected to clash with the Defense Agency over the defense budget for fiscal 1983 starting next April.

Ministry officials said Saturday that they planned to trim the Defense Agency's request for a 7.346 percent increase to the 3 percent level in the face of an expected revenue deficit totaling about yen 6 trillion yen (about dollar 22.4 billion). The Finance Ministry usually draws up a new fiscal budget before every new year and the government presents it to the Diet (Parliament) for deliberations.

The Defense Agency earlier requested yen 2.776 billion (about dollar 10.3 billion) for next fiscal year saying that it needs fighters and surface vessels to boost its military muscle in the defense of sealanes. This is up 7.346 percent from the defense budget for the current fiscal year.

The U.S. has been pressing Japan to assume more responsibility, particularly, the defense of sealanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's coastal shore, to Guam and north of the Philippines. Finance Ministry officials, however, said that the state financial situation will be "extremely severe" as a result of a prolonged domestic economic slump.

The ministry is expected to cut back social welfare spending. Officials say that in order to win the people's understanding the ministry will have to slash defense expenditure as well. The Finance Ministry is said to be hoping to hold down the increase in defense outlays to less than yen 100 billion or a rise of 3 percent from the present fiscal year.

Next year also marks the start of the Defense Agency's so-called five-year mid-term procurement program. Under this program military hardware will be purchased with payment to be made later. Ministry officials figured that such payment will amount to yen 1,546 billion (about dollar 5.7 billion).

In addition, similar payments also have to be made for front-line equipment procured in the five-year period ending in fiscal 1982.

All told, such payments in fiscal 1984 and beyond will amount to yen 2,479 (about dollar 9.2 billion), according to the Finance Ministry. Ministry officials said they may also ask the Defense Agency to cut expenditure for military drills.

#### JAPAN DEVELOPS HIGH-POWERED LASER OSCILLATOR

OW180817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced Thursday the development of a continuous-wave (CW) neodymium (ND) yag (yttrium-aluminum-garnet) laser oscillator capable of developing up to 340 watts in one cavity.

A spokesman for MIT's research and development arm, the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, said the high-power yag laser has been developed by Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) under commission from the agency. The spokesman said the laser's maximum continuous output is well above some 300 watts of the highest-powered yag laser developed by America's Konrad.

Shogoro Yoshikawa, a top NEC laser researcher, told KYODO that rods imported from the United States were used in most of the yag lasers manufactured in Japan. However, a locally made rod is used in the yag laser newly developed by NEC, he said.

He said the new yag laser is superior to the conventional types in reliability and stability and lower in cost. Yoshikawa said the development of the new laser made possible the microprocessing of materials requiring high power.

A spokesman for the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology said the development of the new yag laser means realization of one of the six targets which the agency has striven to achieve in developing a laser-type flexible manufacturing system (FMA) complex, which could play the main role in Japan's future factory automation.

The spokesman said the agency has so far made every effort to develop the overall system by fiscal 1983. However, due to shortage of funds, there may be some delay in attaining the goal, he said.

The spokesman said the five other systems are: a raw materials manufacturing system; a flexible machining system; an assembling system; an inspection system; and a computer-aided designing system.

FUNERAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

SK172323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home on November 17 by air after attending the funeral of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned. Soviet ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials were present at the airport.

The delegation left Moscow for home on November 16. It was seen off at the airport by V.I. Dilgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; M.N. Smirnovsky, vice-director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other personnel concerned. DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and his embassy officials were also on hand at the airport.

VARIOUS GROUPS VISIT SOVIET EMBASSY, CONSULATE

SK161244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, functionaries of commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, public organizations, scientific, education and press organs, friendship organizations, Pyongyang municipal party and government bodies, factories and cooperative farms and representatives from various strata visited the Soviet Embassy in our country on 15 November and expressed condolences.

Functionaries of the Fishery Commission, the Agricultural Commission, the Light Industry Commission, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Forestry, the Education Commission, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, the Central Bureau of the work of the diplomatic corps [woegyodan saop chongguk], the Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, NODONG SINMUN, the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, MINJU CHOSON, the Central Bank, the Foreign Trade Bank of Korea, the Korean International Tourist Bureau, the Civil Aviation Bureau, Kim Il-song University, the Pyongyang Municipal KWP Committee, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, the Pyongyang Central District KWP Committee, The Pyongyang Central District People's Committee, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Pyongyang Central District Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Pyongyang textile combine, the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive plant, and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang cooperative farm visited the Soviet Embassy, laid wreaths before the portrait

Of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Representatives of workers, peasants, youths and students, artists and sportsmen also visited the Soviet Embassy to express condolences.

Meanwhile, in connection with the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, functionaries of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the KWP, the North Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committee, the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, the Songpyong District KWP committee in Chongjin, the Songpyong District people's Committee, in Chongjin, the Chongjin Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Songpyong District Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society in Chongjin, the Kim Chaek iron works, the office of construction of the No 23 metal plant, the office of the construction of the No 24 metal plant and the Chongjin Second Normal College visited the Soviet consulate in Chongjin on 13 November and expressed condolences.

Participants laid wreaths before the portrait of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

#### TRADE BANK DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC VISIT

SK161544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 16 (KCNA) -- A DPRK trade bank delegation headed by its president Pang Ki-yong left Pyongyang on November 10 by air for a visit to China.

#### FURTHER MATERIAL ON CHOLLIMA FRONT-RANKERS MEETING

##### Kye Ung-tae's Speech

SK141337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Kirean 2300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Report by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice-premier of the state Administration Council, at a meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement, held in Pyongyang on 12 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: In a solemn period during which all the people across the country are vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in response to the militant appeal of the party, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, and in which they are effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, we are holding a meeting of front-rankers in the Chollima movement who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's amid the high trust and expectation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Attaching great significance to the meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, the party center has not only scrupulously taken care of the preparatory work for the meeting but has also given special consideration by calling all of us to this significant meeting.

Five years have passed since our people embarked on a new historic march to implement the grand program of second 7-year plan advanced by the party. In this rewarding period, when great changes have taken place in the development of our revolution, our working class and all of the working people have made new, great progress in the struggle to accelerate socialist economic construction and to expedite the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* ideology by vigorously waging the labor struggle to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: The second 7-year plan is a grand economic construction plan to firmly equip all fields of the national economy with modern technology and to further strengthen the country's economic might. It is also a brilliant blueprint to expedite the historic cause of building socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung set forth the brilliant program of the second 7-year plan and a basic policy for its implementation, and has led our people's struggle for fulfilling the new prospective plan on the single road to victory.

By presenting revolutionary policies and struggle slogans, the glorious party center has provided the mighty ideological and theoretical weapons and practical ways enabling us to advance socialist economic construction at an extraordinarily rapid speed. By firmly uniting and mobilizing the entire party, the whole country and the entire people in the struggle to implement the party program for socialist economic construction, the glorious party center has also seen to it that the whole country always seethes with lofty political zeal and great upsurges in production.

Upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our working class has vigorously advanced towards the high goals of the second 7-year plan with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and has achieved brilliant success in the struggle to accelerate the work of making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, modernized and scientific.

By actively waging the struggle to accelerate the work of making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, while cherishing in our hearts the party's revolutionary slogan, "Let us live in our own way," we have more firmly built our own raw material, fuel and power bases. As a result, our industry has greatly strengthened its self-sufficiency by firmly relying on [words indistinct].

Thanks to the struggle to accelerate the work of making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, all industrial fields -- including the metallurgical machine and chemical industries -- have been more properly perfected and our industry has been developed in many fields, comprehensively.

In the past period, raising aloft the (?beacon fire) of the technological revolution, we consistently waged a massive struggle to accelerate the work of making the national economy modernized and scientific. As a result, we have greatly enhanced the technological standards in the industrial sector and the standards of science and technology.

In the course of the struggle to accelerate the modernization of the national economy, our working class, in the past 5 years alone, has produced many large modern machine tools, including a 300-mm boring machine and an 8-meter cogwheel cutting machine, and many large modern machines such as 4,000-hp high-pressure gas compressors, test drills, high-speed tunnelling machines, universal fork-lifts, electric locomotives and 20,000-ton cargo ships. It has also comprehensively and outstandingly produced and supplied equipment for use in many modern plants and enterprises now under construction, including equipment for power stations, metal plants, chemical plants and cement plants.



Thanks to the accelerated introduction of modern, large, precision and high-speed production machinery and the vigorous waging of the massive technological innovation movement, mechanization, automation and the introduction of remote control have been actively realized and the production processes have been more firmly equipped with modern technology.

Various types of efficient farm machines and good quality chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals produced by our working class have been supplied to rural villages every year in large quantities, so, in our country today, the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture have been realized on a higher stage.

In the course of the policy of making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, modernized and scientific, our working class in the past 5 years has adopted as many as 300,000 technological innovative suggestions in production. Along with this, thanks to an unprecedented innovations effected in production and construction, many plants, enterprises, workshops and work teams have already attained the proud success of fulfilling the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule.

Thanks to our mighty *chuche*-based industry, the party's grand construction plan to turn the socialist fatherland into a wealthier and more civilized paradise has brilliantly been realized. As a result, our fatherland's look has drastically changed in recent years. During the past 5 years, more than 11,800 productive construction objects including the Taean general heavy machine works, the Namhung youth chemical complex, the Pongwa chemical plant, the cold rolling shop of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek iron works, the Movilon shop of the February 8 Vinalon complex, factory of No 121, and so on have been built and commissioned in the industrial domain to expand and strengthen the production bases of our industry as never before.

Also, such monumental structures as the tower of the *chuche* idea, the Arch of Triumpe and the big Samjiyon open-air revolution museum have made their appearance and the magnificent and beautiful Changwang Street, Munsu Street and Samjiyon Street, the international friendship exhibition, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital; the Changgwang health complex, the ice rink and many other edifices of eternal value that add luster to the age of the Workers Party have been built, reflecting our people's unanimous aspiration to inherit the immortal revolutionary accomplishments of the respected and beloved leader under the wise leadership of our party.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan and the Pyongyang-Nampo express highways have been built. The Mirim and Maekjon lock gates have been built on the Taedong River; over 1,400 kilometers of railway, including the over 800-li-long Kowon-Ponsan Railway and the over 350-li-long Kilja-Hysen Railway, have been electrified; and vast grand nature-remaking projects are incessantly expanding the territory of our fatherland by filling up the sea.

Indeed, our working class can make a decisive advance in the struggle to fulfill the second 7-year plan thanks to the great revolutionary leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thanks to the outstanding and tested leadership of our party. On the basis of such noble successes, our people today are able to energetically march forward toward a new height of socialist economic construction that will bring about a greater triumph in the struggle for a complete socialist victory.

Availing myself of the this significant meeting, I, reflecting boundless admiration and fiery loyalty, offer the highest form of honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, who, with the far-reaching and benevolent rays of the chuche idea, is unfolding a brilliant future for socialist and communist construction and who has always led our working class and all the people on the single road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Comrades, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the wise policy of attaining all the targets of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by effecting a new, great revolutionary upswing in socialist economic construction through the general mobilization of the whole country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The whole country and all the people should join in the struggle to implement the second 7-year plan and launch an energetic all-out march to occupy the new heights of the prospective plan.

Our party's plan for the general mobilization, put forward by the great leader, is a scientific policy based on the urgent demand of our country's economic development, which is tenaciously advancing toward a grand strategic goal for a complete socialist victory, as well as on the insight into the situation created at home and abroad. It is also a revolutionary policy that reflects the fiery aspiration propelled by loyalty of our people who took part in the movement to create the speed of the 1980's upholding the party lines.

The struggle to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by mobilizing the whole country is a rewarding struggle aimed at opening a more favorable phase for the implementation of the grand 10-major prospective goals, an honorable struggle to enhance the might of chuche Korea and its external authority and to display the superiority of our country's socialist system. It is also a rewarding struggle aimed at providing a shortcut for hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We have only 2 years before we finish the second 7-year plan, these 2 years are really a decisive period that will determine whether or not we will be successful in the plan and a period in which the entire army, the whole country and all the people should mobilize to wage a final charge. No matter how vast the tasks facing us and no matter what difficulties are laid in front us, the second 7-year plan must be unconditionally fulfilled ahead of schedule. We are capable of doing it.

At the historic plenary meeting that the party Central Committee held last August in Hamhung, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of a deep insight into the realistic demand of socialist construction, put forward new policies that are significant in implementing the second 7-year plan and the programs for socialist construction decided by the sixth party congress.

Upholding the great leader's teachings and the party's militant appeals beckoning us to the creation of the speed of the 1980's, we must once again make a final all-out charge in order to brilliantly fulfill the second 7-year plan. Our working class should brilliantly implement the honorable tasks assigned by the great leader by becoming the creators of the heroic exploits of achieving astonishing miracles in production and construction, by taking the lead in the advancing ranks and also by becoming the standard bearers opening the way for the new all-out march movement with deep consciousness of the noble mission they bear before the revolution.



Our working class should first of all create a new upsurge in the production of coal by waging a vigorous struggle to occupy the heights of coal. The working class at the coal industrial sector should concentrate the efforts on the Anju District coal mining enterprise, rebuild or expand the coal mines in Sunchon, Tokchon and the northern district and develop as many new highly promising coal mines as possible. At the same time, they should positively increase the production of coal in the small and medium-sized coal mines.

At the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in Hamhung, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth militant tasks to occupy the heights of 1 million tons of nonferrous metals and to occupy the heights of 1.5 million tons of the nonferrous metals by 1988 and fully elucidated the means to implement the tasks.

The working class and builders in the mining sector should epochally increase the production of the nonferrous metals by rebuilding or expanding the mines in Komdok area, Tanchon area and in Yanggang Province on a large scale and by accelerating the expansion work for the Kundok general mining complex and the construction of the Tanchon smelter in particular.

To increase the production of the nonferrous metals speedily, we should give priority to machine surveying and tunneling and should wage a vigorous struggle to replace the extractive equipment with large, modern and high speed ones and to extract, transport and process large quantities so as to raise recovery rate of the ore dressing and ore refining.

The working class in the electricity industry sector and the workers building power plants should make the best use of the existing power plant facilities, construct many new large-sized hydroelectric and thermal power plants and should construct (?small) hydroelectric power plants.

We should wage an active struggle to economize on electricity and to produce more at the plants and enterprises of all sectors with a small quantity of electricity as well as to increase the electricity generation.

Steel workers should continue to exert great efforts to further develop new metallurgical methods in order to rely on our country's fuel and seize the steel peak ahead of schedule by speeding up the expansion work of the metal plants, thereby attaining the honor of front-rankers in the rewarding struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's.

The working class in the chemical industry sector should make complete use of the production capacity of the existing plants, construct new chemical plants, extensively accept the advanced production process and effect a turn in producing chemical products including chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibers and synthetic resins, thus further developing agricultural production. And by increasing the production of consumer goods in an epoch-making fashion, the working class in that sector should actively contribute to enhancing the living standard of people.

The working class in the building materials industry sector should, above all, rapidly increase cement production by actively accepting our new baking method at the existing cement plants. By firmly organizing the local building materials bases, the working class should actively struggle to meet the local demand for various building materials and furnishings with its own might.

The machine industry sector should increase the production of various machinery facilities including machine tools, extraction facilities, plant facilities farm machines, and (?transportation) facilities in an epoch-making fashion and should actively accelerate the work of making machine facilities precision, large-sized, high-speed and automatic ones. The working class in the machine industry sector should effect a new turn in the development of machines industry by actively pushing ahead with the introduction of press forging and die forging and with a revolution in welding and insulators, upholding the decisions of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

The working class in the railway transport sector should effect a new turn in the transport work by producing more freight cars and locomotives, thoroughly accomplishing the 3-point transport policy and vigorously waging the 5.18 no-accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement.

Along with railways, by further developing automotive and ship transport and by thoroughly accomplishing the three-fold transport policy -- introduction of cableways, conveyor belts and pipelines -- we should smoothly satisfy the demand for transport, which is increasing in various sectors of the people's economy with each passing day.

The working class in the light industry sector should make good-quality consumer goods of various kinds overflow at every shop throughout the country by waging a vigorous struggle to operate the existing light industry plants at full capacity and to decisively increase the quantity and varieties of the people's consumer goods while improving their quality.

The working class in the fisheries sector should catch more fish and further develop the fish processing work by further strengthening the material and technical foundation of the fishery industry by being well prepared for fishing, and by broadly accepting the scientific fishing method.

One of the important tasks facing us in the socialist economic construction is to energetically wage the 4-point nature-remaking projects. The tideland reclamation, cultivation of new arable lands, construction of the Nampo lockgate and construction of the Kaechon power plant are long-range works aimed at brilliantly realizing the great leader's far-sighted nature-remaking plan.

All construction workers and volunteers, who have turned out in the nature-remaking work, responding to the party's call, should perform brilliant labor exploits at every construction site, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

All sectors of the people's economy should vigorously support -- with materials, technology -- the 4-point nature-remaking projects by giving priority to producing and supplying various kinds of materials and machines, including cement and steel materials, required by the 4-point nature-remaking projects, and by mobilizing all kinds of reserves and potential.

By strengthening the material and technical support for the rural areas and completing the comprehensive mechanization and scientization of the rural economy, the working class should seize the 15-million-ton grain peak and completely realize the tasks of the theses on rural areas on introducing industry into agriculture.

Comrades, in order to attain the second 7-year plan at an early date and successfully reach the 10 major prospective targets, our working class and people should boldly turn out in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's -- the new speed of Chollima of chuche Korea -- upholding with their lives the party's militant call.

The glorious party center, who is always leading the revolution and construction to victory and upswing, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, has put forth the militant slogan "Let's create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the era of the grand Chollima upswing" and has aroused the entire party, the whole country and all the people to a new revolutionary grand upswing so as to attain the second 7-year plan and new prospective goals ahead of schedule and brilliantly carry out the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by more rapidly accelerating socialist economic construction.

The struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's unfolded by our party is a glorious struggle defending and glorifying the tradition of the great upswing in socialist construction gained under the wise leadership of the great leader. It is the grand advance movement of a new higher level which is aimed at creating an unprecedentedly high speed by further adding the might of the speed battle to the spirit of the great upswing of Chollima in socialist economic construction.

The basic problem in waging the all-out lighting battle to attain the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule, setting ablaze the flames of creating the speed of the 1980's, is to vigorously mobilize the ideology of the workers -- the masters of socialist construction.

Following the noble example of young communists such as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, who rendered their full loyalty to the respected and beloved leader at the dawn of Korea's revolution, holding only him in high esteem as the sun of the nation and the center of the unity, we should consistently adhere to the revolutionary lines set forth by the respected and beloved leader and unswervingly accomplish them to the end, eternally upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song with a pure heart.

Our working class should uphold the party's leadership and should be endlessly loyal to the glorious party center.

Thanks to the outstanding and tested leadership of the glorious party center, the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader is being brilliantly inherited, the invincible unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks centered around the leader are being firmly defended and a new era of revolutionary change is being unfolded in carrying out the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The firm guarantee for defending and glorifying the revolutionary cause of chuche -- the great leader's revolutionary cause -- and for realizing its ultimate consummation lies in strenuously struggling while loyally upholding our glorious party, fully entrusting to it our entire fate.

Our working class should deeply grasp the greatness of our party and the immortal achievements that it has registered before the era and mankind and should devote lives of loyalty to the sacred struggle for most faithfully upholding the tested revolutionary leadership of the glorious party center and for consummating the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

For our working class to defend and implement the great leader's teachings and the party's policies embodying them is the greatest duty. Always being the shock brigade of loyalty in implementing the party's policies is the proud tradition of the Korean working class.

We should further illuminate the proud tradition, which the working class has created in the struggle to defend and implement the party's lines and policies, in the struggle -- the struggle for socialist economic construction -- to create the speed of the 80's.

We should adopt the great leader's teachings and the party's policies as laws and supreme commands and, by displaying boundless devotion and sacrifice, fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in which we implement to the end the great leader's teachings and the party's policies.

With the firm conviction that, if it follows only the great leader's teachings and the party's policies, it can do everything, our working class should be the shock brigade which thinks and acts in accordance with these teachings and policies and which takes the initiative in implementing the party's policies.

To fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by effecting great new upsurges in socialist economic construction, we should more vigorously stage the mass movement for technical innovation, upholding the slogan for the creation of the speed of the 80's.

By technologically remodeling existing technical equipment and by creating and producing more updated modern production machinery, all of us, as the forerunners of technical innovation, should continuously renew technical (?indices), elevate the level of technical equipment of the people's economy and vigorously accelerate the automation and mechanization of production and the introduction of remote control systems to production.

By concentrating strength and wisdom on enacting collective technical innovation by learning from and teaching each other, workers, scientists and technicians should positively introduce creative devices, inventions and rational ideas to production and construction.

By fully displaying revolutionary passion and creative positiveness with high pride in being the outpost sentries of the technological revolution, the 4.15 technical innovation shock brigade members should perform without fail tasks for technical innovation raised in the real world.

By deeply recognizing their lofty duties to the era and to the revolution, scientists and technicians should positively contribute to the struggle of carry out the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective goals ahead of schedule by excellently resolving scientific and technical problems arising in accelerating the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy and in pushing ahead with socialist economic construction.

By positively struggling to oppose technical mysticism, conservatism and empiricism hindering technical development and by thinking and acting in a bold manner, workers, scientists and technicians should continuously create new norms and records in all sectors of the people's economy.

Along with this, by continuously staging a vigorous struggle to establish neatness in production, we should keep the work environment at plants clean, thoroughly establish system and order in production and positively improve the quality and tidiness of products.

By keeping and managing streets, villages, houses and cultural facilities in a cultural and sanitary manner, we should make the whole of society overflow with the revolutionary spirit in living.

By closely combining the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's we should more systematically and positively stage the movements.

By continuously adding new goals to the goals for the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the moving reality in which we are staging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, and by carrying out them without fail, we should firmly turn the movement to the masses' own work, thereby effecting continuous upsurges in socialist economic construction.

By continuously waging the struggle to win the double red flag of the three revolutions through the consolidation and development of the achievements that have already been gained, the units, which have been awarded a red flag of the three revolutions should greatly display the glory of victors in performing the three revolutions and in creating the speed of the 80's.

By forging ahead with the movement to follow the lefty examples of the unheralded heroes, who are endlessly loyal to the party and revolution, closely combining the movement with the practical struggle to implement the (party's policies), we should make all socialist construction sites overflow with affirmative examples and make everyone reformers in creating the speed of the 80's.

By actively staging the socialist competition movement of loyalty to win the championship cup of the creation of the speed of the 80's, we should positively arouse workers revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness for implementation of the party's policies.

Along with this, by positively waging the good deeds movement to accelerate socialist economic construction and to render more assistance to the country's economy, we should make every place surge with collective renovation and upsurges in production.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Overcoming difficulties facing them, believing in and depending on their own strength, and waging struggle are the demands of the chuche idea and the consistent lines to which our people have adhered in revolutionary struggle and in construction work.

By fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under any disadvantageous condition, our working class should overcome all difficulties facing it and continuously effect new miracles and exploits in production and construction.

Upholding the party's militant slogan urging us to fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, we should produce more and construct more with our own strength, finding what we lack and producing what we do not have.

As we did when we enacted great Chollima upsurges on the postwar ruins, upholding the party's slogan urging us to increase production and to save material to the maximum, all units and all sectors should vigorously stage the struggle to search for and mobilize inner reserves.

We should positively struggle to use our own fuels, to improve the quality of machine products and utilize our material and resources.



As the genuine masters of the country's economy, we should vigorously stage the struggle to save even one kilowatt of electric power, one lump of coal and one gram of oil, steel material and cement.

We should take part in enterprise management as its masters, in conformity with the demand of the Tae'an work system and bring about a new change in facility management, material management, labor management and financial management by properly critiquing daily production and financial operation as called by our party.

By vigorously waging the movement to create the loyal model machine unit emulating No 26 lathe, we should meticulously manage all the machines and brilliantly implement the demand of the party to improve facilities through endless expansion of the ranks, work teams, workshops and plants of the model machine units.

We should observe the socialist labor laws and requirements of the labor regulations and fulfill the assigned daily, monthly and quarterly quotas as well as indexed quotas without fail by treasuring every second and every minute of the rewarding sweat of our labor.

In conformity with the demand of the Tae'an work system and the new industrial guidance system the functionaries should link their guidance to lower levels and, by laying the groundwork for the economic organizational work without a hitch, strengthen the technical guidance and dexterously push ahead with production and construction by superbly performing supply work.

Just as the commanding officers of the Korean Revolutionary Army have always sought a method relying on their own self-sacrificing struggle at the forefront of the charge, all the guidance functionaries should join the battle that charged with the excitement of a grand upsurge and lead the people in the battle to ceaseless renovations and upswings by setting examples. When our heroic working class and the entire working people join with one mind in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's and struggle vigorously, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, there will certainly be a great revolutionary upsurge and a great change in our country's socialist construction, and accordingly there will be a great victory in the implementation of the second 7-year plan and the 10-major prospective goals.

By creating the speed of loyalty and the speed of the 1980's in all sectors of the national economy and by flying the flag of victory on all heights of the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective goals at an early date, we should once again display before the world the might of the heroic Korean working class and brilliantly fulfill the honorable missions and duties, accurately matching the core unit of our revolution.

There is no power on earth capable of thwarting the vigorous march of our working class, which is bravely advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader and guidance of the party, and our triumph is certain.

Let us all rock-firmly rally around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the revolutionary banner of the invincible chuche idea to brighten the 1980's as the most proud and glorious era in the annals of our fatherland. Let us more vigorously march forward to hasten the consummation of the cause of the chuche revolution.

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people.

## Second Day's Proceedings

SK141000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 14 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the meeting of the front-rankers in the Chollima movement who have turned out to create "the speed of the 80's" was held on November 13. The meeting hall was overflowing with unbounded emotion and joy at having had the high honour the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had bestowed upon the attendants by meeting and congratulating them and posing for a photograph with them, and with the unanimous determination to more fully display the honor of proud innovators and front-rankers in the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's."

More speeches were made at the meeting. The speakers proudly reviewed the splendid victories won by them in beating ahead of schedule the second seven-year plan targets and the grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction by working world-startling miracles and innovations in the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

They referred to the great advance made in materializing the policy of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy with high revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

They stressed that the innovations and successes achieved in the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" are a proud fruition showing the validity of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and the party's policies and the heroism of our working class making constant innovations and advancing in response to the party's call.

Saying that the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's" now being waged by our working class and people is a glorious struggle to defend and add lustre to the tradition of the great revolutionary upswing effected in socialist construction after the war under the wise guidance of the great leader and is a great onward movement of a new, higher stage to achieve an unprecedentedly high speed of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign under the leadership of the party, they declared: We will be honourable innovators and front-rankers in this worthwhile struggle.

Pointing out that the struggle for creating "the speed of the 80's and fulfilling the second seven-year plan ahead of time urgently needs a vigorous technical revolution, they called for energetically accelerating mechanization, automation and remote control of production by renovating technology in all domains of the national economy.

It is important, they stressed, to wage in a more organized and active way the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement of following the examples of unassuming heroes in close combination with the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the 80's." Noting that the thorough implementation of the Tae'an work system is an important guarantee for creating this speed and vigorously accelerating the economic construction, they said that it is essential to effect a new turn in the management of equipment, material, labour and finance and maintain a normal production on a high level in all domains.

The meeting continues.



## Closing Session 14 Nov

SK150524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 15 (KCNA) -- The meeting of front-rankers in the Chollima movement who have turned out to create "the speed of the 80's" closed with success on November 14.

Speeches continued at the last day's session. The speakers said that they would fully prepare themselves to be true revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of absolute and unconditional approach to the party's line and policy to carry the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the party to thorough fulfilment in time in the grand onward march for effecting a new revolutionary upswing in socialist economic construction.

They said they would give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of carrying out their economic tasks with their own efforts without fail in all domains of the national economy, finding out what is short and making what they do not have, and build more, better and faster with the equipment, materials and labour force at their disposal by mobilising the reserves and potentials to the maximum and thereby bringing about constant innovations and upsurge in all fields and at all units.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. The letter expresses the firm determination of the attendants to live up with loyalty to the deep trust and solicitude of the respected leader and the glorious party through another great revolutionary upsurge by rising up once again in the spirit with which they had effected the great Chollima upsurge, pulling through all the difficulties and trials in the postwar period.

The letter contains the resolve to make the 1980's shine as a great annal full of victories and glory in socialist construction by fulfilling the second seven-year plan and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule through the creation of "the speed of the 80's" in all fields of economic construction in hearty response to the party's call for a new great upswing in socialist economic construction.

An appeal to the workers, technicians and office employees throughout the country was adopted at the meeting.

VRPR ON MEANING OF INHERITING REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

SK180230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The True Meaning of Inheriting the Revolutionary Cause" -- from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] It is important for the working class' accomplishment of its revolutionary cause to correctly define the meaning of inheriting the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

Thanks to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's scientific and theoretical elucidation of all the problems arising in inheriting the revolutionary cause, the firm road to accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader without deviation has been clearly put forward.

Inheritance of the leader's cause means accomplishing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader to the end generation after generation. Accomplishing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader to the end generation after generation is an important question arising in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The revolutionary cause of the working class is being pioneered and advanced victoriously by the leader and accomplished under his leadership.

The outstanding leader of the working class creates the guiding idea reflecting the demand of the times and the will of the nation and the masses, ideologically arming them with this idea and mobilizing them into the revolutionary organizations. Thus, he makes them into an organized force. The leader of the working class also puts forward correct policies and lines of advance and victoriously leads the revolution. He provides the revolutionary tradition that serves as the root of the revolution and continuously develops it.

At the same time, the leader correctly selects [sonjong] and raises [kiuda] the successor -- a basic question for inheriting the revolutionary cause. Thus, he firmly ensures his leadership throughout the entire course of the revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is being initiated and advanced victoriously by the leader. It is being accomplished under the guidance of the leader. This shows that the revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause. Therefore, the question on whether or not the leader's cause is being correctly inherited is the basic question for the working class for correctly inheriting its own revolutionary cause. It is an important question directly related to the destiny of the revolution.

The question of inheriting the leader's cause is being raised as an important one in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, because it is related to the idea that the revolutionary cause of the working class is a long-range revolutionary cause that should be continuously carried out generation after generation, rather than ending in one generation.

As everyone knows, the revolutionary cause of the working class is the historic cause aimed at freeing the working masses from all sorts of social restrictions and (?exploitations) and at completely achieving independence. In order to successfully accomplish the lofty cause of the working class, we should win sovereignty and carry out the socialist revolution under the guidance of the leader. Thus, we should eliminate all the exploiting classes and thoroughly suppress their resistance.

The working class should thoroughly eliminate various remnants of the outdated society by continuously carrying out the revolution even after the socialist system is established, thus achieving the independence of men. However, this work cannot be accomplished in one or two days. It is only achieved through long, arduous struggle. This shows that the revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by the leader is the historic cause that can be achieved only through a struggle over many generations, not just one generation. This, we should carry out to the end the revolutionary cause of the working class -- the leader's cause -- and inherit it generation after generation.

Another reason inheriting the leader's cause is important in the struggle of the working class is its direct relationship in the complexity and arduousness of the revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause aimed at permanently eliminating the exploiting classes and the imperialists, at eradicating all the remnants and evil of the outdated society and at creating new things. Therefore, we can expect strong resistance from the enemy in the course of struggle to achieve it. Under such circumstances, if the working class does not continuously carry out the revolution generation after generation, it may be deprived by the enemy of the successes already achieved in the revolution. Thus, the question of correctly inheriting the leader's cause is very important for the working class in its revolutionary struggle.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is gravely related to the open and secret maneuvers of traitors and schemers who appear in the revolution whenever the generation of the revolution changes. The experience in the international communist movement of more than 100 years and the course of the historic struggle of the world's working class shows that the traitors and schemers who sneaked into the revolutionary ranks whenever the generations of the revolution changed maneuvered in every way to scramble for the leadership of the party and the nation. Therefore, if we do not preserve the leader's revolutionary cause to the end generation after generation, the life of our struggle will be severed by the schemers and traitors and we cannot avoid disorder and pain [chintong]. This shows that the question of inheriting the revolution is an extremely important one related to the destiny of the revolution.

The important contents in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause are to invariably protect and preserve the leader's ideas as the unitary guiding line in the revolution and construction even when the generation of the revolution changes and to thoroughly embody them. The revolutionary cause of the working class is, in essence, the struggle to embody the leader's revolutionary ideas. Thus, the question of preserving and inheriting the leader's ideas constitutes the most important aspect of inheriting the leader's cause.

(?Preserving) the leader's revolutionary cause to the end means inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition created by the leader to the end. The revolutionary tradition is a cornerstone for inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader and is a precious asset. Thus, inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition constitute an important aspect of inheriting the leader's cause.

Inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause means preserving the political and ideological unity and purity of the party attained by the leader. The party's political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion based on the leader's ideas are one of the most precious revolutionary achievements made by the leader. They are a firm guarantee for successfully carrying out the socialist and communist cause. Only when the party's political and ideological unity and purity are continuously preserved, can we permanently strengthen and develop the party as the party of the leader and promote its combat capability.

By elucidating the essence, necessity and contents of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly indicated the road for the working class to unwaveringly carry out its revolutionary cause firmly as the leader's cause and to expedite the final victory of socialism and communism.

FORMER SPY FOR N. KOREA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

SK150617 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] A former spy for North Korea said yesterday that the communist regime in Pyongyang uses Japan as an operation base for sending its agents into the Republic of Korea.

Yang Tal-chin, 65, told reporters that the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents Federation in Japan, Chongnyon, approaches Korean travelers, students and "stowaways" in that country with money for espionage training.

Yang was one of 13 members of the North Korean spy ring cracked recently by the Agency for National Security Planning. Yang, a long-time resident in Japan, repented for past collaboration with North Korea and the Chongnyon and defected to the Republic of Korea while being investigated by the authorities for his role in the spy activities.

Yang, a native of Cheju-do, told reporters at a news conference in Seoul that Chongnyon is launching a fundraising campaign among its members year-round in a show of allegiance for North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song. The news conference was held in the conference room of the office of the exile governments for five provinces in North Korea.

Yang said he knew that the so-called contributions by Chongnyon members are being used as an operation fund to support intelligence-gathering activities against the country.

Yang came to Seoul from Tokyo in July on a homeland visit team and was arrested later on charges of espionage, the Agency for National Security Planning announced Friday.

In addition to Yang, the agency said four others, all his relatives, were turned over to the prosecution for indictment on similar charges. They included a 26-year-old woman. The agency said others were released with warnings.

Yang recently appealed for leniency after he repented his activities. Yang told investigators he learned that North Korea lied about facts in the Republic of Korea and fooled him into becoming a spy. Yang said he used to work with Kim Chin-song, 60, deputy chief of the Tokyo office of the Chongnyon-associated businessmen.

He maintained that on his way to Seoul, he learned that Kim forced his niece, Kim Yong-Hui, 26, to receive espionage training in North Korea in 1978 after raping her in a Tokyo apartment house.

Yang said he arranged jobs or marriages for a number of Korean students and stowaways in Japan in an attempt to organize a North Korean spy network under orders from Kim.

Yang, who owned a Korean-style restaurant in Tokyo, said he himself acted for North Korea because he worried that North Korean authorities would harass his eldest son, identified as Yang Yong-ki, 39, now in North Korea, if he switches his allegiance to the Republic of Korea.

Yang said his other relatives received training in espionage aboard the Mangyongbong-ho, Yang said a similar educational session on espionage is being held aboard another North Korean vessel, called Samjiyon-ho.

Yang said corruption is rampant among senior officials of Chongnyon. He said senior Chongnyon officials used about 20 percent of the donations for private use.

Yang said he was once told by travelers from North Korea that Communists in Pyongyang confiscated personal properties from Koreans coming to that area for living there. He said North Korea tries to attract Koreans living in Japan to visit that country in an effort to indoctrinate them with communist ideology. The move was apparently prompted by the Republic of Korea's homeland visit campaign for Koreans living abroad, including those in Japan, according to Yang.

Yang said he would accept any punishment for his antigovernment activities in the past, adding that he hopes he could devote the rest of his life to helping crush the North Korean attempt to communize the Republic of Korea.

#### ROK OFFICIALS PLAN NO CHANGES IN PRESS LAW

SK180043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui yesterday made it clear again that the government has no intention of revising the basic press law. In testimony before the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, Yi said that the government has yet to find any shortcomings in the course of enforcing it.

"The law has been enacted after foreign models were fully examined. It is an incorporation of the previous law on the registration of newspapers and news agencies, on the Press Ethics Committee and on broadcasting," he said.

The law authorizes the government with sufficient reason to confiscate "illegal publications" from the news media. He further said that "the law basically defends the freedom of the press," adding that it has been enacted after prudent deliberations.

After the question-and-answer session, the committee formed a seven-member subpanel for further deliberations on an amendment to the law introduced by the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

Rep. Im Chae-chong of the opposition DKP called for a clarification of the background of the enactment of the law. Rep. Im alleged that former minister of culture and information, Yi Kwang-pyo, had said in a meeting of newspaper publishers that there was not enough time to make necessary researches in legislating the law.

Opposition lawmakers have demanded the rewriting of the law each time the assembly has met, and the government has countered the demand by saying the law has not been found to contain defects.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho said Tuesday that facility requirements for private kindergartens would be eased.

In response to lawmakers' questions at the committee, Yi also said that the government would, in a policy change, empower city and country superintendents of schools to accredit private kindergartens.



MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR LEONID BREZHNEV

OW170735 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1735 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 15 (MONTSAME) -- A memorial meeting for L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, four-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labour, was held here today at the Palace of Culture of the Mongolian trade unions.

Mongolian communists, the entire working people of the country deeply mourn the undurable loss suffered by all progressive mankind -- the sudden death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on November 10, 1982, at the age of 76. They highly value the great contribution of L.I. Brezhnev to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, to the [words indistinct] of the theory of the developed socialist society, to the consistent struggle for peace, to the consolidation of the unbreakable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, B. Altangerel, Politburo member of the M.P.R.P. C.C., first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar party city committee said, opening the meeting.

Leonid Ilich carried out the enormous organisational and creative work designed to implement the Leninist course of the C.P.S.U., played an important role in raising the leading role of the party. He showed untiring concern over the strengthening of fraternal friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union, over the ideological training of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he said.

L.I. Brezhnev performed the great fruitful activity aimed at the consolidation of the (?socialist) community, at widening of the all-round cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, at the implementation of the comprehensive programme of the socialist economic integration, the development of the international division of labour and at the deepening of the inevitable process of the rapprochement and consolidation of the socialist countries.

Our party and the people will forever remember L.I. Brezhnev, a great and close friend of Socialist Mongolia, and will deeply cherish his great services to the cause of consolidating and developing the unbreakable fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, close cooperation between our countries, his constant concern and effective assistance and support in ensuring the all possible rise in the economy and culture of our country, in the improvement of the people's living standards and in strengthening the defense potential and in raising the international prestige of the M.P.P.

The whole life and activity of L.I. Brezhnev were fully dedicated to the happiness of the people. The best qualities of a communist embodied in him will always serve for our people as an example of the unfailing loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching, selfless devotion to the cause of peace and communism. The memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live forever in our hearts.

All those who were present at the meeting paid one minute's silent tribute to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a tested leader of the Soviet people, true Leninist, ardent fighter for the consolidation of friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the dearest and close friend of our people.

Among those who addressed the meeting were B. Gunjinlam, a weaver of the worsted [words indistinct] Hero of Labour of the M.P.R., State Prize winner, E. Erdenechimeg, a pupil of the capital's secondary school No 2 named after D. Sukhe Bator, (D. Nyantay), retired colonel, a veteran of the revolutionary struggle, Hero of the M.P.R., A. Tsedenish, director of Ulaanbaatar's Gachuurt state farm and Dr. O. Shagdarsuren, a learned secretary and a corresponding member of the M.P.R. Academy of Sciences. In their speeches they emphasized the contribution made by L.I. Brezhnev to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Mongolia and the Soviet Union. Progressive minded people remember him for ever as a man of great and generous heart and as an ardent patriot and unbending fighter for peace and communism.

#### MPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS ENDS

OW130531 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The Seventh Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society [M.S.F.S.] has completed its work today. It summed up the results of the many-sided activity of this public organisation and determined its further tasks.

On the final day of the congress the delegates paid one minute's silence to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. D. Gombojab, Politbureau member and a secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the M.S.F.S., addressing the participants in the congress, stressed the immense contributions of the true successor of the great Lenin's cause, the prominent figure of the international communist and worker's movement to the struggle for peace, universal security and social progress.

The current congress, says a resolution adopted by the congress, entirely supports and approves the Soviet peace programme for the 80's, (?the) consistent peace-loving policy of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state and the repeated initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev which are aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear war.

[Words indistinct] at the congress that for the period under review the M.S.F.S. has broadly popularized among the working people the remarkable achievements of the Soviet people in the communist construction, the peace-loving foreign policy of the land of Soviets, the significance of the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our two countries and of the [words indistinct] of the working people in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The M.S.F.S. organisations (?continually) promoted the cause of popularising the peace-loving foreign policy of the M.P.R.P. and in particular, the development and consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. It was stressed that for the period since the previous congress the society's membership has increased 1.5 times over and at present numbers over 500,000 people.

In a message of reply to the Central Committee of the M.P.R.P. the delegates of the congress have assured the party that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society will continue to contribute to the cause of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet people.

D. Gombojab, a Politbureau member and a secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, was re-elected chairman of the Central Council of the M.S.F.S.



MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM VISITS FOR TALKS

BK131606 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and his wife, accompanied by a 15-member delegation, arrived in Rangoon by special plane at 1415 today.

The visiting deputy prime minister, his wife and party were welcomed at Rangoon airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, Deputy Ministers of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Malaysian Ambassador to Burma Looi Cheok Hun and responsible officials from the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The visiting deputy prime minister, his wife and members of the delegation visited the martyrs mausoleum and laid a wreath at the tomb of Gen Aung San in the afternoon. They were received at the martyrs mausoleum by Deputy Minister of Culture U Than Maung and responsible officials. The visiting deputy prime minister and party then proceeded to the Shwedagon Pagoda where they were received by Deputy Minister of Home and Religious Affairs U Paw Thein and responsible officials.

The visiting deputy prime minister and his delegation, accompanied by the Malaysian Ambassador to Burma, called on Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Thura U Tun Tin at the Lawkanat room in the Karaweik Hall at 1830. Also present on the occasion were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister of Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, Deputy Ministers of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko and Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn.

In the evening, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Thura U Tun Tin and his wife hosted a dinner in honor of the visiting Malaysian deputy prime minister and home minister, his wife and members of his delegation.

Musa's Remarks at Banquet

BK141023 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Datuk Musa Hitam has said that as long as the Kampuchean issue remains unresolved, it will present a situation that is destabilizing. It can also provide grounds for outside interference in the affairs of the region.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor in Rangoon last night, the deputy prime minister said that countries in Southeast Asia, like elsewhere, required an environment of peace and stability, so that they could fully devote their efforts to socioeconomic development.

Datuk Musa said Malaysia, like Burma, holds firm to the principle of the UN Charter. It is deeply committed to the promotion of regional and international peace and stability. Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will continue to strive for the realization of ZOPFAN -- a tone of peace, freedom and neutrality -- in Southeast Asia. In Malaysia's view, the unresolved Kampuchean issue represents a serious obstacle to the achievement of ZOPFAN.

On bilateral relations between Malaysia and Burma, the deputy prime minister said there has been a fairly significant economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Malaysia highly values the services of Burmese doctors and engineers in this country. In return, various Malaysian agencies are extending training facilities to Burmese officials in customs administration, evaluation and public administration as well as in oil plant and rubber cultivation.

#### Meeting With U San Yu

BK150725 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam at the president's office in Windemere at 0900 today. Present together with President U San Yu were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; State Council member Brig Gen Tin U; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; director general of the president's Office Col Aung Myint Baw; and Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department U Thein Aung.

Accompanying the Malaysian deputy prime minister and home minister to the meeting were Deputy Minister for Finance Sabbaruddin Chik; Deputy Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry (Mubin Jamaluddin); and Malaysian Ambassador to Burma Looi Cheek Hun.

#### Call on U Maung Maung Kha

BK151515 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and delegation, accompanied by Malaysian Ambassador to Burma Looi Cheok Hun, at 0945 today visited the Prime Minister's Office and called on U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Present at the meeting were Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance; and U Hla Tint, director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

At 1330, the visiting Malaysian deputy prime minister and home minister and his delegation left Rangoon by special plane. They were seen off at Rangoon airport by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni; Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko; Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn; the Malaysian ambassador to Burma and responsible officials of the ministries of planning and finance, and foreign affairs.

#### Antidrug Cooperation Sought

BK160843 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

[By Sharifah Rozita]

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sunday -- Malaysia hopes to get Burmese cooperation to stamp out the drug menace. Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, in talks with his Burmese counterpart U Tum Tin yesterday, expressed concern over the drug problem. Malaysia, he said, was being used as a corridor for the export of dangerous drugs to the West. Datuk Musa also suggested that Malaysian and Burmese police establish a system to exchange information on drug-related developments to check the illegal trade.

A delegation spokesman said U Tun Tin briefed Datuk Musa on Burma's anti-drug activities. U Tun Tin said his government had been destroying large acres of poppy plants in the golden triangle in the northeast of the country bordering Thailand and Laos.

United States officials have also expressed their appreciation of the Burmese action, he added. The U.S. has been campaigning for the destruction of poppy plants in the Gold Triangle.

U Tun Tin said, however, that "some Burmese neighbours" have not been very cooperative in this regard. He did not name the neighbours, the spokesman said.

It is understood that the drug trade is an important talking point of Datuk Musa's official visit to Burma.

#### FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC TEXTILE MINISTER

##### Talks With Industry-I Minister

BK161421 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC industrial delegation led by Textile Industry Minister Madame Hao Jianxiu, in the company of PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, at 1430 today visited No. 7 textile mill under the textile industries corporation, Ministry of Industry-I, in Mayangon township. The visiting minister and her delegation were received at the mill by Minister of Industry-I U Tint Swe and responsible officials of the mill and were shown around.

In the evening, the visiting minister held a return banquet at the PRC Embassy in Rangoon.

The PRC minister and her delegation, in the company of Deputy Minister for Industry-I U Maung Ohn, visited the plate factory in Tharrawaddy and the textile mill in Shwedaung on 12 November, the textile mill in Meiktila on 13 November, and the pagodas in Pagan Nyaung-u and the fertilizer plant in Kyaunggyaung on 14 November. On the evening of 14 November, they left for Ngapali beach in Sandoway.

On that same evening, commander of the western military command Brig Gen Soe Myint held a banquet for the guests. The visitors returned to Rangoon this morning.

##### Delegation Leaves

BK171404 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The visiting seven-member PRC industrial delegation headed by Textile Industry Minister Madame Hao Jianxiu left Rangoon by air this afternoon. The visiting minister and her delegation were seen off at Rangoon airport by Minister for Industry-I U Tint Swe, Deputy Ministers [for Industry-I] U Maung Ohn and U Ba Chit, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda and staff members of the embassy, director general of the Industrial Planning Department Lt Col (Aye Tin), managing director of the textile industries corporation U Khin Nyo, managing director of the ceramic industries U Khin Kyaw Nyo and personnel of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry for Industry-I.

The PRC industrial delegation arrived in Rangoon on 10 November.

CHEA SIM DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH VIETNAM

BK180520 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Nov (SPK) -- At the invitation of the National Assembly of Vietnam, a delegation of the National Assembly led by its Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, left this morning for an official friendship visit to the SRV. After its visit in Vietnam, the delegation will visit Laos at the invitation of the Lao Supreme People's Council.

It was seen off at Pochentong airport by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities. Many people in Phnom Penh went to see the delegation off. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, and Khamphan Virachit, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, were also present.

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT BREZHNEV MEMORIAL MEETING

BK170930 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Nov (SPK) -- Today the KUFNCD Council organized a ceremony in Phnom Penh in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Present, among others, at the ceremony were: Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of National Assembly and the KUFNCD Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Khang Sarin, secretary of the Central Committee and minister of the interior; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD and the National Assembly. Representatives of various ministries, mass organizations and different strata of the population attended the ceremony.

A large portrait of the deceased Soviet leader surrounded by wreaths of flowers dominated the stage of the National Theater where the ceremony was held in a solemn atmosphere. Ambassador Oleg Bostorin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea were present. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

After inviting those attending to observe a minute of silence in Leonid Brezhnev's memory, Chairman Chea Sim read a eulogy in homage to "the hero and great militant in the cause of peace and prosperity for all workers and the most devoted combatant in the cause of communism."

Chairman Chea Sim said: The entire party, people and army of the PRK present their most sorrowful condolences and express great regret at the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which occurred on 10 November 1982 at 0830 Moscow time. He was 76. The entire party, people and army take the liberty of sharing the great sorrow and grief of the Soviet people for the loss of the venerated leader of the Soviet people.

Allow us to relate the biography and works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as follows: Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was born on 19 December 1906 to a family of Russian workers in Dneprodzerzhinsk -- a big metallurgical center in the Ukraine. L.I. Brezhnev worked there as a worker, engineer and foreman. L.I. Brezhnev's entrance into active life was during the first years of the Soviet state, which was born as a result of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution. During that epoch, distinguished heroes were the first who founded the socialist regime, and, among them, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was also a founder of the socialist country.

At the age of 17, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev joined the Communist Youth Union. At the age of 25, he joined the Communist Party. In 1927, after finishing his study at the School of Surveying and Land Improvement Technique in Kursk, central Russia, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev entered service in the Belorussian Republic, then in Kursk Oblast and in the Ural region, where he was in charge of the reorganization of the exploitation of new lands. In 1935 he finished his studies at an institute of metallurgy and went to work at a factory in his hometown. In 1939 he was elected secretary of the party committee of Dnepropetrovsk -- one of the largest industrial centers of the country. During that period, the Soviets clearly understood the dangers caused by the acts of aggression of the fascist Hitlerites. It was then that the party committee of Dnepropetrovsk received a mission from the party Central Committee to convene an extraordinary meeting that decided to turn over a part of each factory for military means. The post of the regional committee secretary in charge of war industry was set up as a result and was entrusted to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the first hours of 22 June 1941, when the Hitlerites attacked the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev left immediately for the front and followed the ways of war until its end. Among his great tasks with other Soviet combatants was the conquest of an area near the Black Sea after tough battles against the fascists. In summer [word indistinct], at Red Square in Moscow, he was among the most distinguished Soviet combatants who attended the victory parade.

After the war, he held the role of party leader of Zaporozhets and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts of the Ukrainian Republic, where he dedicated force and energy to restoring the economy of these two regions. The work experiences of the epoch constitute new evidence showing his perspicacity in the roles of organizer, leader of the party and statesman.

Following his work as Communist Party leader of the Moldavian Republic from 1950 to 1952, L.I. Brezhnev took charge of the great task of industrial, agricultural and cultural development in the republic.

In 1952 he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. Later he became a candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1954 he became first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Committee, where he initiated the virgin land campaign. From 1956 to 1960, he was secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in this position made every effort to develop heavy industry, construction and reinforcement of the nation's defense capability. He also directly involved himself with the organization of the Soviet Union's space exploration program, especially the first flight in space by a Soviet citizen -- Yuriy Gagarin -- which brilliantly demonstrated the achievements of Soviet industry, science and technology.

In 1957 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. From 1960 to 1964, he was chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In October 1964 he was elected first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1966 he became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in June 1977 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was reelected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.



The demands on Comrade Leonid Brezhnev as leader of the party and state, and particularly as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called for careful consideration as to how to solve fundamental state problems in various fields. All the victories scored by the Soviet people under the communist party's leadership are strongly linked with his work. He contributed courageously and dynamically to the persevering struggle for international detente and sought to bring the process of detente to bear in the political and military fields for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. He was the initiator of a number of constructive proposals on arms limitation and disarmament which were completely supported by peace-loving opinion, and which were also the subject of negotiation at the international level. The untiring work of L.I. Brezhnev for the cause of peace was appreciated by all circles. In 1973 he was conferred with the International Lenin Prize "for reinforcing peace between peoples," and in 1975 he received the Joliot-Curie "Gold Medal of Peace" -- the highest distinction among partisans for peace.

Besides political and state activities, he also devoted himself to the consolidation and development of literature. His own works reflected a high artistic level. "Small Land" and "Virgin Land" clearly show the heroism of the Soviet people during the difficult times of the great patriotic war against the fascist regime and during the peaceful building of the country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was closely linked with the masses and frequently took part in mass movements, meeting with workers, peasants, intellectuals and combatants. He intimately knew of the lives, interests and aspirations of the masses. The party and the people will always salute him, considering him a great militant for peace and the prosperity of all workers and a man dedicated to the cause of communism.

The entire Kampuchean party and people will always remember the deeds of L.I. Brezhnev -- distinguished leader of the CPSU, dear and great friend of the Kampuchean people -- who stood at the side of the Kampuchean people from the first days. He always provided aid and assistance -- spiritual and material -- to the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle. And now, even though he has left us, the example of his sacrifice and his great works are etched deep in the revolutionary spirit of the Kampuchean people. We are determined to follow his noble example and reinforce internal solidarity and unity, proletarian internationalist solidarity -- primarily with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries -- for the building and defense of the Kampuchean fatherland on the road to prosperous socialism.

On this occasion, Oleg Bostorin, in the name of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet experts in Kampuchea, profoundly thanked the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD Council and the Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee for organizing the ceremony in honor of Leonid Brezhnev to coincide with that organized by the Soviet people in Red Square. We are convinced that the external and domestic political line of the CPSU put into practice under the leadership of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev will be loyally followed by the CPSU Central Committee and the party Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the ambassador said.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS USSR PLANNING DELEGATION

BK101340 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- The Soviet State Planning Committee delegation led by its leader Nikolay Vorov on November 9 paid a courtesy visit to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

The Lao top leader, on this occasion, congratulated the Soviet delegation for its visit to Laos and expressed his conviction that the visit will highly contribute to improve the fraternal co-operation between Laos and the USSR and particularly between the state planning committees of both countries.

K. Phomvihan also kept Soviet delegation informed about the Lao Government's effort on the setting up of a modern agriculture and the building up of the economical bases. He also recapitulated various important issues laid down by the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

K. Phomvihan also seized this occasion to express his thanks and gratitude of the party, government and Lao people for their great aid and assistance given to Laos in the past as well as at the present time. He finally wished for the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship relations and the all-round co-operation between Laos and the USSR.

N. Vorov expressed his satisfaction over the successes which were scored during his visit to Laos. He also pledged to improve the efficiency of the co-operation between the two countries for the interest of both peoples. He finally conveyed through K. Phomvihan his best wishes to all the Lao party and government leaders. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm and cordial friendship.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

BK111215 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 11 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao and Soviet State Planning Committee, on November 9, signed here a protocol on economic and trade co-operation.

The protocol is to review the implementation of the Laos-USSR co-operation plan for the past period of 1981-82 and to readjust various economic and trade co-operation programs for the period of 1983-85 within the first 5-year plan of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Signing for the Lao side was Khamphet Phengmuang, vice-chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee, and, for the Soviet side was Nikolay Vorov, member of the Soviet State Planning Committee. Vice-chairman of the State Planning committees and high-ranking officials of both sides were present at the signing ceremony.

K. Phengmuang and N. Vorov jointly congratulated the signing of this protocol and pledged to successfully concretize all the articles of the protocol. They both also wished for the strengthening of the Laos-Soviet fraternal friendship relations and militant solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.



COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED

BK110656 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] A ceremony was held on the evening of 10 November in the capital of Vientiane to mark the signing of a cooperation agreement between the LPDR and the CSSR Governments. The agreement specifies bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation and goods exchanges and CSSR assistance to Laos in building pig breeding centers and dental clinics, in planning geological surveys and the construction of hydroelectric dams and bridges and in developing agriculture. These cooperation programs include loans and gratuitous assistance for the 1981-85 and the 1986-90 periods.

Signing the agreement on the Lao side was Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR-CSSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. On the CSSR side was Rodolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, deputy premier, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission and chairman of the CSSR-Laos Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Attending the signing ceremony were the vice chairmen and members of the cooperation commissions and cadres concerned. Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also attended the ceremony.

SRV FORESTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 NOV

BK171040 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 17, (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of Vietnamese Forestry Ministry led by its Deputy Minister Tran Van Que, arrived on November 15 for a friendship visit.

The Vietnamese delegation will with the Lao side exchange views on forestry work, review the implementation of the 1982 cooperation programs. They are also to work out 1983 cooperation programs in the field.

Forestry Programs Discussed

BK171042 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 17, (OANA-KPL) -- Officials of the Lao Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry Ministry and the visiting Vietnamese forestry delegation held talks here yesterday to review the 1982 cooperation and mutual assistance programs and work out the 1983 program of cooperation.

The talks were held in accordance with the agreement on the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Leading the Lao delegation was Kham-ouan Boupha, deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry and the Vietnamese delegation was led by Tran Van Que, deputy minister of forestry. The two sides at the talks exchanged views on the exploitation and the processing of wood along the National Highway Number 9, the participation of Vietnamese experts in the training of Lao personnel in forestry investigation, statistics and finance and the protection of forests, the training of Lao cadres in Vietnam.

PREM, PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING

BK180820 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Thawan Kitisisuwan, a correspondent of the public relations department, reported that at 0930 today, local time [0230 GMT], Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon held official consultative talks with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People. Present at the meeting on the Thai side were Deputy Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister attached to the prime minister's office Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the secretary general of the prime minister, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and eight other officials concerned. The Chinese side, headed by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, was comprised of high-level officials concerned whose number was equal to that of the Thai side.

It was expected that during the meeting officials of the two countries would discuss issues of mutual interests. At 1400 hours, the prime minister is scheduled to visit (Ming Kwang) Temple while Minister Flying Officer Suli will hold talks with the PRC ministers in charge of energy and petroleum. In the evening, the Thai prime minister and his party will attend a stage show at the Great Hall of the People.

Banquet Speeches

For materials on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's visit to Beijing, including a XINHUA account of speeches by Prem and Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet on 17 November and the text of Prem's speech at this banquet, as carried by THE NATION REVIEW, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 18 November China DAILY REPORT.

SITTHI DENIES PLAN TO MEET DK LEADERS IN PRC

BK171448 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila denied that there would be a meeting with leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea Government during his visit to the PRC by the delegation headed by the prime minister. He told newsmen before his departure at the air force command at 0745 today that the visit, from 17 to 20 November, will follow the scheduled plan. There is no scheduled meeting with the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is reportedly now in China. The foreign minister said that on the first day of the visit, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon will have a meeting with Premier Zhai Ziyang, and on the last day he will meet CPC Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Chairman of the NCP Standing Committee Deng Yingchao. The foreign minister himself will hold talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Topics will include problems concerning Kampuchea and the region.

PAPERS COMMENT ON POST-BREZHNEV POLICIES

BK171022 [Editorial report] Three Thai-language dailies -- SIAM RAT, MATUPHUM and MATICHON -- have carried editorials in connection with the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

SIAM RAT's editorial on 12 November, entitled "Brezhnev's Death," says: "We express our deep condolences over the death of President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, the leader of a superpower which had friendly relations with Thailand. Brezhnev's death is significant for world politics because he was the one who shaped the foreign policies of the Soviet Union -- policies which are responsible for current world tensions. It is believed that with the passing of Brezhnev, Soviet foreign policy will undergo some changes. Thailand looks forward to this because the problems it has with Indochina remain unsolved on account of the strong Soviet support given to Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union has been involved in several world issues, including the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the United States, talks with China for a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet influence in the Middle East, Soviet backing for the Polish Government and Soviet backing for Vietnam and the government in Phnom Penh "which has made it difficult for ASEAN to achieve its goal of restoring durable peace in Kampuchea."

The editorial expresses the hope that the new Soviet leader will review the Soviet stand on these major world issues. Soviet policies in the past, it says, have been responsible for conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world, and this has not benefited the Soviet Union itself.

MATUPHUM's editorial on 12 November, entitled "Last Moment of the Soviet Leader," says that the world is paying particular attention to the death of President Brezhnev, the leader of a power whose influence is felt world wide and the leader of the bloc opposing the free world which strongly influences Third World countries. The world is watching: Who will replace him? What will be the policy of the new Soviet leader? Will this affect the various world problems in which the Soviets are involved?

It can be said that during the latter years of his life, Brezhnev adopted a softer line in foreign policy. Yet, this cannot be attributed to him solely since Soviet policy is shaped collectively by the Soviet Communist Party. We therefore assume that there will be no big changes in Soviet policy from the course followed by the Soviet Union in recent years.

"As for Thailand, we will have to wait and see the Soviet Union's long-term policy toward this region, especially with regard to Indochina. "We are fully aware that the Indochina war on our eastern border has the Soviet Union as a big sponsor. Without Soviet backing, the war might change course. Thailand therefore has to follow closely the change and succession of the Soviet leadership and its policy," the editorial says.

MATICHON's editorial on 17 November, entitled "Brezhnev's Death; Prime Minister's Visit to China; Border Situation," notes that while other countries, including those with sour relations with the Soviet Union such as the Philippines, Indonesia, and China, sent high-level delegations to attend Brezhnev's funeral, the Thai Government assigned its ambassador to Moscow to represent Thailand at the ceremony. "Diplomatic circles have noted that Thailand's attitude with regard to its relations with the Soviet Union is unusually cool."

Brezhnev's funeral coincides with the visit to the PRC by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem Na Nakhon at the invitation of the Chinese Government and Premier Zhao Ziyang. According to diplomatic circles, the step taken by the Thai Government is endangering its relations with the Soviet Union and consequently the situation at the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders. The Soviet Union and its Indochinese allies consider China their number one enemy. "It is not necessary for Thailand to show its closeness to China to such a degree while remaining cool toward the Soviet Union. This kind of political provocation will only harm Thailand militarily speaking. We should rather have exploited the situation to our favor."

The editorial says that it supports the stand taken by Thailand, ASEAN and the United Nations condemning the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. It also supports Thailand's recognition and support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government and its resistance against Vietnam and the illegitimate government of Heng Samrin. This just and correct stand, however, has subjected Thailand to frequent accusations that it is leaning toward China. MATICHON therefore wants Thailand to be extremely careful in any steps taken which involve its relations with Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union.

MATICHON says it is confident that the Thai military will be able to cope with border incidents created by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin forces backed by the Soviet Union. Yet, a good government and a good statesman would prefer to avoid bloodshed if this can be done through contacts and good relations.

"Whether the prime minister's visit to China will go ahead on schedule or have to be postponed, our point here is that the government must realize that it must be very cautious in relations with China and the Soviet Union. It must not let itself be victimized by the politics of one side or the other."

#### DAILY ASKS ASEAN TO BE OPEN TO SRV ON KAMPUCHEA

BK170205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 82 p4

[Editorial: "Helping Hanoi Out of the Mire"]

[Text] Our foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, has hit the nail directly on its tiny head again following his recent talks in Indonesia. He said that after more than three years in Kampuchea, there are signs that Vietnam is getting tired of being bogged down. Member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should remain on the alert for signals from Hanoi that it seeks a way out of Kampuchea in some sort of face-saving way. The door, in short, should be kept open to dialogue with the Vietnamese, ACM Sitthi said.

This is exactly the right attitude. ASEAN has not been, and never should be, seen to be blocking any chance for a reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem. All nations eventually tire of fighting debilitating, unwinnable wars no matter how committed they are at the beginning of such a conflict. And so it is -- or will be, sooner or later -- with Vietnam. A large part of its million-man army is simply tied down in a neighbouring country, fighting a committed resistance force. Vietnam is also fighting a massive majority of world public opinion, which for the past 3 and 1/2 years has made its presence known in open votes at the United Nations and a host of other fora.

ASEAN has never stood for the humiliation of Vietnam in Kampuchea. Neither has ASEAN at any time sought the defeat, let alone the overthrow, of the Hanoi government. Proof of this lies in the 1975-78 period, when ASEAN was reaching an accord with Vietnam on terms beneficial to both sides. The Kampuchean invasion of December, 1978, is what killed that policy direction. And the invasion was a result of Hanoi's policy of solving problems by military force instead of talk.

Foreign Minister Sitthi is correct in stating clearly yet again that ASEAN and its individual members, including Thailand, should stand ready even to help Hanoi extricate itself from Kampuchea. The demands of ASEAN and the world community that foreign forces get out of Kampuchea and allow the Khmer people to install a representative government are clear and sensible.

Thailand should never let down its guard against Vietnam, a nation whose expansionism and aggression is a matter of record. Indeed, available evidence indicates that the current dry season may be the most dangerous time for Thailand since Vietnam took over Kampuchea with the large troop buildup of crack Hanoi forces at our border. But if Vietnam wants to talk seriously about getting out of Kampuchea, we should always be ready to listen and help the Vietnamese do so. We hope, like our foreign minister, that Hanoi will see the light sooner, rather than later.

#### AUSTRALIA OFFERS ARMS COPRODUCTION DEAL TO THAIS

BK180209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Thailand has accepted in principle the possibility of future co-production of military equipment with Australia, Australian Defence Support Minister Robert Ian Viner



said yesterday. He said his proposal to assist or to supply Thailand with military technological know-how was welcomed by high-ranking Thai officials.

The Australian defence support minister, who left Thailand last night after a five-day official visit, described his trip here as the introduction of his recently created ministry to the Thai Government. During his visit, he met with Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat; Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon; Industry Minister Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan; and other officials. Mr Viner quoted Gen Saiyut as saying that Thailand and other countries in this region should look to Australia for advanced military technology and supply. He said that he felt he had paved ways for future talks with the Thai Government on political, logistic and production levels. His offer to Thailand to look into Australia's defence industry was also met with enthusiasm, he said. As part of a technology transfer, he would work out ways to exchange personnel of the two countries at the factory level, and his proposal for a joint-production had been received favourably by Thai officials, he said, adding that in the future "We can put factories in Thailand to assemble parts from Australia."

In February this year, Thailand signed an agreement with the Australian Government for the purchase of 20 Nomad multi-purpose planes, two of which had already been delivered to the Royal Thai Air Force in July while the rest would be delivered gradually until 1984.

"I reaffirm that the Australian production line of the Nomad will be available to Thailand, but the rate of delivery is dictated by Thailand," he said. He added that Australia could supply the countries in the region with military hardware ranging from explosive devices to guided missile systems.

"I found in each country (in Southeast Asia) that they are all interested to see what Australia can supply. I was not aware of the depth of interest," he claimed. He said Australian officials would go to ASEAN countries to explore areas where Canberra could extend its expertise in this field. Australia is currently supplying military equipment to 37 countries. The minister had previously visited Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

#### Says No to CGDK

BK180221 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Australia could supply the non-communist Southeast Asian states with arms but not the new Khmer Rouge Coalition Government, Australian Defence Support Minister Ian Viner said here today. Mr Viner told the press there was "no doubt" that Australia could meet the weapons needs of Thailand and its partners in the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). But he ruled out any possibility of Australia supplying arms to the new Cambodian Coalition Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, saying there were "expert controls" on arms sales.

Australia abstained in the Cambodian credentials vote at the United Nations General Assembly last month after withdrawing an early 1980 recognition for the Khmer Rouge, who are in the coalition with two non-communist groups.

The Australian minister was commenting on a recent statement by Thai armed forces Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon that ASEAN states should diversify their hardware sources and look to Australia as an alternative. The ASEAN states of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines are currently largely dependent on the United States and Europe for their arms supplies. The Australian minister made his remarks at the end of a six-day visit to Thailand, the last leg of a tour that took in all ASEAN states except Malaysia.



PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

NHAN DAN 17 Nov Editorial

BK180718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] As reported earlier, a PRK National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council will be arriving in Vietnam today, 18 November, for a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly. On this occasion, today's NHAN DAN editorial says:

We warmly welcome the envoys of the fraternal PRK, the genuine, legal and sole representative of the heroic Kampuchean people who have scored great achievements in the struggle for national revival and in defending their nation's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. With special, friendly sentiments, we express our great joy over the new and lively manifestation of Vietnamese-Kampuchean militant solidarity.

The Vietnamese people highly admire the Kampuchean people for their achievements scored in all fields since the 7 January 1979 victory which overthrew the genocidal regime, Beijing's lackeys. Over the past 3 years and more, under the KPRP leadership, the Kampuchean people, reborn from the ashes and enduring utter suffering, have gone through a difficult stage but have won glorious victories. The revolutionary power has been gradually consolidated throughout the country. The national economy and culture have been restored and are making fine developmental steps. The general elections of the National Assembly, the adoption of the new constitution and the Fourth KPRP Congress were great and important events of the PRK, reflecting the political and spiritual unanimity of the entire Kampuchean people and their profound confidence in the Kampuchean party and state.

In the international arena, the PRK's prestige has been increasingly enhanced thanks to its foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation. The peace initiatives proposed by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in the foreign ministers conferences of the three Indochinese countries as well as in other international forums have received sympathy and support from broad segments of world opinion. The friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and Laos as well as between Kampuchea and socialist countries and many countries in the Non-aligned Movement have been increasingly developed.

The reactionary group in the Beijing leadership in collusion with Washington and regional reactionary forces are using the Pol Pot remnant troops and Khmer reactionary groups in a bid to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. They have striven to distort the actual situation in Kampuchea and made slanderous charges against Vietnam. They are trying to cling to the so-called Kampuchea problem fabricated by them while, at the same time, cloaking the genocidal executioners with the mask of a coalition government in order to continue to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, oppose the Indo-chinese and ASEAN countries, and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia. But, no matter how subtle and wicked their tricks may be, the enemy cannot reverse the Kampuchean situation and will only court even heavier defeats.

Facts over the past 3 years and more have testified to the steady and strong advance of the Kampuchean revolution. The wholesome friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, fostered during the protracted struggle against the common enemy for the interests of each country, has overcome many ordeals and is becoming firm and full of vitality.

The Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979 has ushered in a brilliant developmental stage in the relations between the two countries.

Over the past 3 years and more, implementing this historic treaty, the relations of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation full of comradeship between the peoples of our two countries have been constantly strengthened and steadily developed in all fields. With their enormous efforts and with the strength of solidarity and mutual assistance, our two peoples have won many great victories in national construction and defense against the enemies from within and without.

The Vietnamese people were deeply moved by the statements made by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at the Fifth VCP Congress: Solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the party's strategic thought, the objective demand of historical necessity, a determinant factor of Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiment and the consistent stand of the new Kampuchean people.

The close attachment in mutual love and protection and in moments of sharing weal and woe has been reflected in the daily life and has penetrated deeply into the sentiments of the two fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. The special relationship between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which is a law of development of each country's revolution, is a life-or-death matter for the destiny of the three nations.

The Vietnamese people pledge to do their best, together with the Kampuchean people, to protect and develop this special relationship in order to increase the strength of each country and the combined strength of the three fraternal nations on the Indochinese peninsula. This is a firm guarantee for the cause of protecting independence and freedom and building socialism successfully in each country. It is also an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We wish the PRK National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim splendid success in its friendly visit to our country.

#### Delegation Namelist

BK180804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The following is a list of members of the PRK National Assembly delegation which will visit the SRV very shortly:

1. Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, delegation head.
2. Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly, delegation deputy head.
3. Keo Saphan, member of the Kandal provincial party committee, National Assembly deputy, member.
4. Kong Srun, vice chairman of the Battambang Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, National Assembly deputy, member.
5. Abdul Koyom, vice chairman of the KUFNCD Phnom Penh City Committee, National Assembly deputy, member.

6. Un Noeng, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, National Assembly deputy, member.
7. Bun Koeng, member of the Stung Treng provincial party committee, National Assembly deputy, member.
8. Huot Sakhan, member of the Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, National Assembly deputy, member.
9. Chan Yoeun, member of the Mondolkiri Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, National Assembly deputy, member.
10. Ros Kan, vice chairman of the Women's Association of Prey Veng Province, National Assembly deputy, member.
11. Duong Vanna, member of the Svay Rieng provincial party committee, National Assembly deputy, member.

Nguyen Huu Tho Welcomes Group

BK181122 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the PRK arrived in Hanoi on Thursday for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Vietnam's National Assembly. The delegation is led by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the KPRP and president of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD Council.

The delegation was welcomed at the government guesthouse by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of Vietnam's National Assembly, and many other Vietnamese leaders. Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran was also present at the reception.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES SERICULTURE CONFERENCE

OW131151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Address by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong to the Conference on Sericulture held in Hanoi on 3-5 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] I was informed that the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] and the Ministry of Agriculture would jointly hold a conference to review the results of the nationwide movement for sericulture and cotton-growing and to set forth guidelines and objectives for 1983-1985, with a view to contributing to the solving of the clothing problem for our people. This conference is greatly significant in many aspects. Although I was very busy, I tried hard to read all the documents relating to the conference, especially the reports from various localities, units and typical individuals participating in the movement. I can say that the reports on their outstanding achievements have elated me very much, especially at the moment.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I warmly commend all the combatants, localities, units and individuals on the sericultural front for having overcome many difficulties and for turning out valuable products, thereby setting a shining example.

At this conference, you comrades have already heard many heartening reports. Now, I would like to cite a number of models which have enthused me very much. Ha Bac Province has fully used its vacant ground to grow mulberry, cotton and fibrous plants.

Thai Binh Province, despite its small land area and its large population, has developed a widespread, steady movement for the growing of mulberry. Many districts have performed an excellent job in this movement.

In 1981, each member of the VWU in Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province produced an average output of 25 meters of cotton fabric or silk, while each VWU member in Lac Son District, Ha Son Binh Province and In Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province turned out 5.7 and 4 meters respectively.

Many villages and cooperatives have also done a very good job. Each VWU member in Son Dien Village, Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province has achieved an average output of 81 by 0.40 meters of cotton fabric or silk, enough for her to make clothes and household items. The Dong Hoa cooperative in Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province, has successfully produced annually as many as 2,500 kilos of cocoon and 0.43 meter of silk per laborer. although each member is allotted only 410 square meters of land. This result is due to the cooperative having attached importance to growing mulberry on all vacant plots. The Thien Khien cooperative in (Thu Tien), Hai Hung Province has produced up to 4,000 kilos of cocoon in the first 6 months of 1982 and is now endeavoring to attain the target of 1 meter of silk per capita.

Apart from these localities and units, there are many families and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements. Along with participating in the sericultural movement in their cooperatives, many sisters have grown mulberry in their own gardens and on vacant pieces of ground and raised silkworms for themselves. Mrs Phan's family in Phu Loc, Binh Tri Thien Province produced as many as 320 meters of silk in 1981 and 1982. Mr Canh's family in Yen Dung, Ha Bac Province has annually produced some 100 meters of shantung. Mr Ta Chi U's family in Son La City produced as many as 200 kilos of raw cotton, 50 kilos of cocoon and some 120 spans of cotton fabric in 1982. Meanwhile, Sister Huynh, a member of the VWU Executive Committee for Tien Hai Village, Thai Binh Province produced as many as 45 meters of shantung.

I can cite many more localities, units and typical individuals. They are commendable "flowers" or "leading banners" in the movement. In reality, this movement emerged just a few years ago and has developed in the northern and central provinces in different ways. Some localities have carried it out properly, while others have failed or have ignored it. In face of the present clothing problem, it is noteworthy to discover the reasons for this failure. The responsible comrades in the localities and sectors concerned should ponder this matter. As for me, I think that, while a cooperative with little land such as the Dong Hoa cooperative could produce half a meter of silk per laborer, there is no reason for others to fail to do so. We must know that, although these commendable achievements are only the initial ones and the quantity of products turned out is still small, these products are very valuable. We must be fully aware that the significance and effect of the movement reside in the fact that it has helped generate products of a practical value and has created a shining example on the spirit of mastery and a determination to overcome difficulties. We must be aware that the potentials in manpower and land and the weather and climatic conditions in our country are favorable for growing mulberry and other fibrous plants. What is important is that we must have a correct knowledge and a vigorous determination and that, while guiding the implementation of the movement, we must uniformly solve the problems related to ideology, organization, cadres, policy, management, technology, material supply and so forth in order to further advance the movement.

Implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, we must reserve areas where climatic conditions are favorable for growing cotton, jute, hemp, flax, kapok and pandanus and we must widely develop the sericultural movement, in particular to meet the needs in clothing. Our trend for 1983-1985 is to launch a widespread movement for sericulture and cotton-growing in concentrated and scattered forms throughout the country and among all families, cooperatives, production companies, enterprises and schools so that everybody will grow mulberry and cotton and raise silkworms.



Since sericulture is our people's traditional occupation, we can, depending on the specific situation in each locality, organize families, family groups, cooperatives and production companies to grow mulberry and raise silkworms. In order to develop the movement widely and deeply, we must strengthen the progressive models, learn from their experiences and popularize them everywhere. We must organize emulation drives in all localities, provinces, districts, units, cooperatives, production companies and families.

The VWU and the Ministry of Agriculture should set out specific objectives and practical measures for the movement to encourage the localities, cities and individuals which have scored good achievements to pledge to do better and those whose work is rated poor to good to endeavor to make more progress. We must try, by every means, to make the movement a motive force which will help generate strength, confidence, bravery, intelligence and outstanding models in all localities and produce beautiful and good quality products, as shown at the exhibit organized by this conference.

The past achievements can serve as a bright example and a persuasive, meaningful, effective and valuable lesson in many aspects. First of all, they clearly prove that our Vietnamese people, with their strenuous efforts, wisdom and creativity, are fully capable of producing staple commodities and of successfully solving their clothing problem.

Let us have a broad look at other problems in our people's material and cultural life. Likewise, we are witnessing many talents, capabilities and accomplishments proving that, with our country's rich natural resources and our people's talents and creativity, we will surely surmount all hardships to implement Uncle Ho's teaching: Fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy. We must all pay attention to successfully performing our tasks in accordance with this teaching and must resolutely struggle to gradually eliminate all the serious negative phenomena still prevalent in many places. We often talk about building and resisting. We must build to be able to resist. To resist effectively, we must build properly. In the present situation in our country, the most important issue is to work, engage in productive labor and produce material and cultural wealth. Here, I must deal with two things:

1. In general, we have not yet performed a good job. So, we must try our best to do a better job and achieve higher output, better quality and better results.
2. We must make appropriate plans and measures to fully use our valuable great work force in rural and urban areas.

I want to stress that all of us, in our own position, must try to do everything beneficial for our country and our family. With our determination and our own efforts, we can surely find things we can do properly. Through our productive labor, we must settle the immediate problems in our national economy and our people's life, as well as in the ideological and political spheres. Work, labor and production: These are the most important things for those who have a sense of being masters of their own lives, of society and of the nature. This is a shining example, a persuasive lesson from the movement of sericulture and cotton-growing.

The party echelons and administrations in areas where the movement has been launched must continue consolidating and advancing it. In areas where the movement is not prevalent, efforts must be made to create it in the near future.

All sectors concerned, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, must provide the people with guidance, especially production techniques in order to promptly meet the production requirements, such as mulberry seeds and silkworm eggs.



They must encourage the application of technological progress to production and must properly implement all promulgated policies.

The information and propaganda organs, the press and the cinematographic and art sectors must, by every means, promptly uphold the significance, value and impact of models to promote and encourage the revolutionary movement for labor productivity and thriftily build socialism which is now very necessary.

The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the VWU in working out plans and measures, providing close guidance from top to bottom, gradually steadily expanding the movement for sericulture and cotton-growing, properly organizing the study and review of emulation drives and properly commending and rewarding the localities, units and individuals that have scored outstanding achievements.

The VWU must organize and motivate the people, especially the woman force, to actively participate in the movement, must follow the guidelines for each locality and must serve as the nucleus of the movement. Together with the agricultural sector, it must provide guidance in developing and multiplying models, expand the movement to the entire country and develop our Vietnamese women's fine traditions of heroism, unsubmitiveness, loyalty and resourcefulness. Our women will surely achieve great success in the movement for sericulture and cotton-growing to be worthy of Uncle Ho's praise. Our beautiful Vietnamese country is embellished and brightened by our women, old and young.

I wish you success.

#### LE QUANG DAO ATTENDS HANOI YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW171157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 82

[Text] A conference of the youth for unity, construction and defense of the northern border held by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the border command solemnly opened in Hanoi on 15 November.

Command Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee Vu Mao, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Major General Dinh Van Tuy, commander of the border defense force, and many representatives of the Youth Union Central Committee and the border command attended the conference.

The conference assessed the situation of the enemy, the status of youth union activities and the border youth movement since the successful resistance against the Chinese aggressor troops in February 1979.

MALIK MEETS TIKHONOV DURING USSR VISIT

BK171238 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0835 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 17, (Antara-oana) -- Vice President Adam Malik Monday met the new Soviet Prime Minister N.A. Tikhonov, at the Kremlin -- hours after he had attended ceremonies for the funeral of the late Leonid Brezhnev at the Red Square.

During their meeting the Indonesian and Soviet statesmen discussed world problems and matters of bilateral interest. Tikhonov was reported to have expressed great appreciation for Malik's visit to the Soviet Union and stated that Moscow had always regarded Indonesia as one of the major powers in Asia.

Malik, on the other hand, said it was Indonesia's hope that the new Soviet Government will continue to help maintain and strengthen peace and tranquility in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia whose teeming millions of people needed peace in order to develop their countries. Malik expressed the same sentiments in an interview with Radio Moscow Tuesday morning. He said he hoped the new Soviet administration would continue promoting peace throughout the world. "Improvement of the well-being of mankind is of the utmost essence," he said.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PRC

BK110821 Jakarta OANA in English 0704 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Pool Item"]

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 10 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The balance would still be in the People's [Republic of] China favour if Indonesia normalized her diplomatic relations with that country now. This was stated by chief of the Indonesian state intelligence agency (Bakin), Yoga Sugama, here today.

Indonesia should take unsettled problems and several factors into consideration before restoring diplomatic relations with People's China, he explained.

For one thing, Communist China is still supporting infiltration and subversion of Indonesia not only in the political field but also in the economic and other sectors, he pointed out.

This shows that China is still reluctant to abandon her hegemony in this region, Sugama added. The Bakin chief made these remarks in reply to press questions when he emerged from medals presentation ceremony at the state palace Wednesday on the occasion of Heroes Day today (November 10).

Indonesia froze her diplomatic ties with People's China in 1967 following the Indonesian Communist coup attempt in 1965 overtly and covertly supported by that country. According to Sugama, the Chinese infiltration and subversion could be conducted not only in the political but also in the economic and other sectors.

For example, he mentioned that 700 kinds of Chinese commodities had penetrated the Indonesian market despite that only 400 were actually legalized to enter this country. The Indonesian Government bars all printed materials in Chinese characters from entering the country as one of the ways to stem the Chinese subversive activities here, he added.

Referring to the coming MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) general session, the Bakin chief said that the national security situation so far was under control. Hopefully, he added, the security situation pending the MPR General Assembly would be better than that in 1978.

With regard to the fact that not many groups or individuals lodged complaints to the DPR (House of Representatives) directly of late, Yoga Sugama remarked it was a good sign thanks to the political education.

#### INDONESIA TIMES VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT

BK121141 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "The Kampuchean Problem After Co Thach's Visit"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his visit here from October 25 to November 1 did not miss the opportunity to tell his host his country's stand on the Kampuchean problem. He said that Vietnam will never withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as long as the Communist Chinese threat is there. The International Conference on Kampuchea is a one hand clapping as long as it is not attended by the countries concerned; the Pol Pot group, the criminals, should be excluded from any political life in Kampuchea; the presence of an international peacekeeping force in the country would be a failure since it can not prevent a Chinese invasion of Indochinese countries.

Mr. Co Thach left for Singapore on Monday bringing home a "highly secret idea" from President Suharto on how to solve the long standing problem and described his meeting with the Indonesian head of state as "a very interesting exchange of ideas." He said he was satisfied that a better understanding had been reached between Indonesia and Vietnam although there are still differences.

The foreign minister's frankness is quite beneficial for a better relationship between the two countries who during the past days might have eyed each other with suspicion. Indonesia, as one of the ASEAN member countries, is the sponsor of the U.N. resolution on Kampuchea which last week was supported by 105 nations. The resolution called for the Vietnamese pullout. ASEAN is also supporting the coalition government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk wherein Pol Pot takes part. These facts might be the remaining differences between the two countries as stated by the foreign minister.

Mr. Co Thach's claim that Vietnam would not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat seems to be just a carbon copy of the Soviet reason to stay illegally in Afghanistan. If all countries on this planet earth share the same opinion half of the world's nations might have been under occupation by their neighbours because threats of different types now exist almost in every region. So the reason is quite colonialistic in nature and therefore out of date. Vietnam said it has the "historical right" to be in Kampuchea and any withdrawal at this time means an invitation for China to invade.

Since Mr. Co Thach ruled out the idea of an international peacekeeping force the only solution to this problem is a general election. For Vietnam an election in Kampuchea is only possible without Pol Pot taking part.

No ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia, would be willing to see a prolonged stay by the Vietnamese in Kampuchea as none of them has condoned the Pol Pot massacre of one million Kampuchians. For the supporters of the coalition government Pol participation might be transitional for it is undeniable that this criminal has a large force within the country.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Co Thach in his statement had never attacked Prince Sihanouk or Son Sann, a hint that can be interpreted that the two are acceptable to Vietnam.

While the ousting of Pol Pot will take time there is no legitimacy for Vietnam to stay there at their will. It is the Afro-Asian stand since the historic Bandung conference in 1955 that non-interference should be honoured by every nation. Now at least 105 nations have supported this attitude in relation to the Vietnamese interference in Kampuchean affairs.

In this situation the best thing for Vietnam to do is first to change its attitude that to avoid an invasion of a neighbouring country is by itself initiating invasion. Secondly it should not suspect too much the U.N. intention to solve the Kampuchean problem. If Vietnam has the sense of historical responsibility for its fellow Indochinese people it can help them by boosting their national resilience. Invading another country is a colonialist act and no nation in the world likes to see its country occupied by others whatever reason they have.

Vietnam's rejection of the presence of an international peace keeping force is based on the Lebanese experience and the world's failure to avoid invasions. The international peace keeping force despite its failure in Lebanon has proved its success elsewhere. In the Kampuchean case the 105 nations are sure to guarantee and independent an sovereign state of Kampuchea.

On the other hand the International Conference on Kampuchea can now open its doors to Vietnam without whom the Kampuchean problem can not be solved peacefully. The world should also understand that to solve a problem with Vietnam needs special patience, for this nation has shown its tremendous endurance in defending what it believes to be right.

#### BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS -- Jakarta, Nov 13 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto on 13 November received the credentials of three newly appointed ambassadors to Indonesia at ceremonies held at Istana Merdeka. The envoys presenting their letter of credence were A.O. Karkainen of Finland, Guillermo Corona Munoz of Mexico and Rongphet Sutcharitkun of Thailand. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0837 GMT 13 Nov 82 BK]

BAUXITE PRODUCTION CUT -- This year's bauxite production on Bintan Island was reduced to 700,000 tons from last year's 1.2 million tons due to a reduction of demand by Japan while exports to European markets are not profitable because of the high freight rate. This year's production is the lowest in the past decade. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 82 BK]

MALAYSIALEADERS' CONDOLENCES SENT ON BREZHNEV DEATH

BK121219 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] His majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler], Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, have sent messages of condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

His majesty's message was addressed to Mr Vasilii Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which was also headed by Mr Brezhnev.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir sent his message to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, while Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie's message was addressed to his counterpart, Mr Andrey Gromyko.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will sign the condolence book at the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON MUSA'S BURMA VISIT

BK151550 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Datuk Musa Hitam returned home this evening after a 3-day official visit to Burma. A Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] spokesman says Malaysia and Burma have agreed to widen the scope of cooperation to increase business joint ventures, cultural exchanges and the exchange of information on dadah [drug] trafficking. The need to upgrade in cooperation was initiated by the deputy prime minister in his talks with Burmese leaders.

The spokesman said that Malaysia's [words indistinct] cooperation with Burma on exchange of information in dadah trafficking to stem the drug trail which passes through Pulau Penang. In his talks with the Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, this morning, Datuk Musa brought up [words indistinct] and both leaders have agreed to work out details at official level.

The statement also says that Malaysia and Burma will also explore potentials for joint venture projects on production of cans as well as the processing of frozen seafood like fish and prawns. According to the spokesman, this will be looked into by (Seamar) and Metal Box, whose chairman, [name indistinct], is also included in the delegation. Metal Box has been supplying tin cans to Burma.

The spokesman said Datuk Musa has proposed to Burma for 100 medical specialists and general practitioners to serve in Malaysia. That will double the number of Burmese doctors who are serving in Malaysia. Until last September, 50 Burmese doctors were in Malaysia and since then 35 have returned home.

Both Malaysia and Burma have also agreed to work on the possibility of sending a Burmese cultural troupe to Malaysia early next year. It is hoped that this will lead to more cultural exchanges between the two countries.



On trade, Malaysia has agreed to buy 5,000 tons of Burmese rice specially polished for local consumption.

Before leaving Rangoon, Datuk Musa called on President U San Yu. The spokesman says the goodwill visit has been very successful in fostering further bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

COMMANDER VIEWS EFFECT OF CPT MOVE NEAR BORDER

BK171004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 17 (AFP) -- The recent shift of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) command headquarters from its northern sanctuary of Nan Province to the south will not affect the security situation along the Thai-Malaysian border, a senior Malaysian Army officer said today.

The commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-Gen. Mohamed Isa bin Che Kak, said in a press interview that the CPT was not interested in entering Malaysia.

"They (CPT) have no interest in our area and are therefore not expected to trouble our forces around the border," he said.

Gen. Mohamed Isa was commenting on a report that the CPT had moved its home base to the southern province of Surat Thani to avoid harassment by Thai military forces. The move, which reportedly took place two weeks ago, was apparently caused by the need on the part of the CPT to locate a safer place than Nan Province which was harassed by Thai military forces following a large-scale operation early this year.

Gen. Mohamed Isa said that CPT and the Malaysian Communist Party (MCP) had reached "a definite agreement on territorial control which have been in force for some time now." "This in itself negates any encroachment by the CPT into areas controlled by the MCP thus limiting their presence in such areas" he added.

On the question of future cooperation between the CPT and the MCP, he said existing coexistence between both parties implied some form of collusion in the pursuit of common interest. He also said Thai security forces would have to be on the alert against CPT operations in the jungles of Thailand's southern provinces.

However, Gen. Mohamed Isa ruled out any further deployment of troops to strengthen Malaysian forces at the border as "the CPT's move south will have minimal effects on the security situation." Surat Thani Province, the new CPT base, is barely 100 kilometres from the Malaysian-Thai border.

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